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UNINFORMED, *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Not *uninform'd*

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Lost.*
No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us,
that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and
certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful, as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that para-
dise had, the same must be found within that supposed *un-*
inhabitable burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitable-*
ness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part
of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*
Uninhabited, until'd, unfown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

UNINJURED, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unfur'd heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass,
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss;
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*

UNINSCRIPTIONED, *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninstruct'd* the stone. *Pope.*

UNINSPIRED, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural in-

struction or illumination.
Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened
with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *adj.* Not taught; not helped by institution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans,
and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more
skillful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts
where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these
parts, several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves
Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant
and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wis-
dom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience
uninstructive. *Addison.*

UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* Not knowing; not skillful; not hav-

ing any consciousness.
We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be
unintelligent of our insufficiency. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the
philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not de-
stroy ill-formed productions. Ays, but these monsters. Let
them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untract-
able changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature.
UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*
If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other
ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [unintelligibilis, Fr.] Not such as can

be understood.
The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *un-*
intelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same
period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

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This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* en-

thusiasm.
UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be under-

stood.
Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion;
communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specific differences in nature, without refer-
ence to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.* Not designed; happening without de-

sign.
Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have
purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my pe-
riods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNINTERESTED, *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*,
though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly con-
tinued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveable
partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*

UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided amongst themselves in matters of
religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence,
that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninter-*
rupted prospect. *Addison.*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding
lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and
powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* Not entrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have at-
tempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *un-*
intrenched. *Pope.*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *un-*
investigable by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the un-
limited extent of the creator's skill. *Key.*

UNINVITED, *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*

UNJOINTED, *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.
I hear the found of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agony.*

2. Having no articulation.
They are all three immovable or *unjointed*, of the thick-
ness of a little pin. *Greut's Myology.*

UNION, *n. f.* [unio, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them
one.
Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our union hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.
The experience of those profitable emanations from God,
most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when
we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its
own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an
union with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.
The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an union shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches
in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron,
and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but
there are two other sorts, as when one church is made sub-
ject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both,
and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union*
in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen.
VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches,
whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the
king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile
distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is per-
petual, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that
is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Caval.*

UNIPAROUS, *adj.* [unus and pario, Lat.] Bringing one at a

birth.
Others make good the paucity of their breed with the du-
ration of their days, whereof there want not examples in
animals *uniparous*. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

UNISON.

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UNISON, *adj.* [unus and sonus, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

UNISON, *n. f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.
When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from
which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner
move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.
Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

UNIT, *n. f.* [unus, latin, Lat.] One; the least number;

or the root of numbers.
If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attrac-
tion, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*,
that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide
through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*
To UNIT, *v. a.* [unitus, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.
The force which went in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*
2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his king-
dom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.
The peritoneum, which is a dry body, may be *united*
with the muculous flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.
In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours
of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.
Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesi.*

TO UNITE, *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.
If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
3. To grow into one.

UNITEBLY, *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be
much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly
touch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNITER, *n. f.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should par-
take of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Sept.*

UNITION, *n. f.* [unio, Fr. from unite, Lat.] The act or power

of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but
little used.
As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*,
hope not to cure a wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

UNITIVE, *adj.* [from unite, Lat.] Having the power of unit-

ing.
That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of reli-
gion, which consists of the contemplation and love of
God. *Norris.*

UNITY, *n. f.* [unitas, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.
Those hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and so
made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that
should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another,
although they generate, they increase not; and must not be
said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the
understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.
That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among our-
selves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.
To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much; that
there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in
doctrine. *Hosker, b. iv.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the
story, and propriety of representation is preserved.
The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly ob-
served. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*

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Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities*
of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood,
there is still something more essential, that elevates and alto-
nifies the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by se-
veral titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one
upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This
is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished;
by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my
rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent
to none. *Cowel.*

UNJUDGED, *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causas *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVERSAL, *adj.* [universalis, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.
All farrow'd: if all the world could have seen't, the woe
had been *universal*. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a
particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as
designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking
for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.
From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.
From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was
no such thing in reality. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

UNIVERSAL, *n. f.* The whole; the general system of the uni-

verse. Not in use.
To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance
into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had
been paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and
reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSALITY, *n. f.* [universalitas, school Lat.] Not parti-

cularity; generality; extension to the whole.
This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an
universality of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of
direct and personal commission. *South's Sermons.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon: and that ma-
rine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *uni-*
versality, nor always from a physical one; though it may be
always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* [from universal, Lat.] Throughout the whole;

without exception.
Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws,
violate in general that principle of reason which willett *uni-*
versally fly from evil. *Hosker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*
What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury
of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

UNIVERSE, *n. f.* [univers, Fr. universum, Lat.] The general

system of things.
Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part;
the *universe* into an individual. *South's Sermons.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVERSITY, *n. f.* [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all

the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
While I play the good husband at home, my son and ser-
vants spend all at the *university*. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The *university*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many
excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNIVOCAL, *adj.* [univocus, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.
Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one
sort of thing; equivocal words are such as signify two or
more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.
This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspon-
dent unto seminal productions; and conceives unequivocal
effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNIVOCALLY, *adv.* [from univocal, Lat.]

1. In one term; in one sense.
How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal,
if the venial be not sin? *Hosker.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any
thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect refer-
ence of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine na-
ture; *29 R.*